

and Simon of Sienna, are now lost. The small chapel of the condemned had a painting of a victim being led to execution by the soldiers of the holy office. The tribunal chamber still has one of its walls painted with *Fleurs de lys*, from among which the successive papal coats of arms have been carefully erased. Against this the inquisitor's throne was placed, and the wall in front of him is inscribed with Latin lines in black letter, now so much decayed, that I could only read the words *Deus a gladium tenet*, without some apparatus for climbing, and more time than I could spare.

Close by one entrance to this chamber are the wretched little cells, without access of light or air, where the sufferers were confined in painful postures: some of which cells still exhibit scratched names and verses from scripture in Latin, of too melancholy an interest to permit the criticism of an occasional mis-spelling. While a door opening from the judge's right hand, conducts to a lofty chamber of such unique construction, as to leave no doubt of its purpose. The form is that of a sugar-loaf, being that best adapted to the stifling of groans and shrieks: no sounds reverberate there; the upper part is still black with smoke, although the extreme top has fallen in; iron rings remain fixed in the wall; a small grate is inserted in one side near the ground; and on another side a small door opens to a tower without chambers; it is simply and entirely a square well-pit, where the eye is soon made giddy in looking downwards. I observed that the conical chamber, with its apparatus for torture, had no scriptural illustrations, and no inscribed texts from the Gospels. It affords, however, a peculiar piece of architecture for ecclesiastical purposes.

Leaving this tremendous palace-fortress amid the din of drum-practice and the ribaldry of French soldiery, the escape was most refreshing into the free air beneath a clear blue sky: but barely abutting upon the open square of the palace precincts, I remarked a few streets together, each named *Juiverie* (or *Jewry*), and the reflection arose, what must have been the condition of any class of people, when already hated, not only buddled into such unwholesome dwellings, but brought by force into immediate contiguity with the Inquisitorial tribunal!

On one side, adjoining the papal palace, is that of the archbishop, built in 1318; but of this I can give no information. Near the other side, on a spot commanding the finest view of the surrounding landscape, and formed in old times into a terraced garden, stands the ancient and metropolitan church of Notre Dame des Doms, which well repays observation. It is now in a sadly dilapidated condition, but they are repairing it bit by bit. In the vast porch, and over the door, is a noble fresco, said to be by Giotto, and certainly of his period, representing the Saviour in his glory, surrounded by the celestial host; this is much defaced or decayed; and near the ground, on one side of the door, is a brass plate, with an inscription in puzzling contracted Latin. The ancient oaken gates are partly covered by *laminæ* of iron overlapping each other.

The interior of the church contains likewise some very ancient fresco paintings of simple scriptural subjects; but the edifice itself is a store of gilding and variegated Italian marbles, now, alas! chipped and begrimed with dirt till they are scarcely distinguishable as such. The old font retains some traces of colouring, and some windows are patched up in such a way, that bits of rich old glass have been inserted as drapery to modern faces of saints. The small central tower is itself a beautiful effort of art, with arcades of coloured marbles rising in succession, each portrayed with quaint and simple old frescos.

There are also some exquisite pictures of the best Italian and Spanish schools; mingled, however, like every thing really Roman Catholic, with much that is tawdry and paltry in point of taste. The marble tombs of John XXII., Benedict XII., and the renowned Crillon, are very fine. The marble throne, too, on which the Popes were crowned, and the legates afterwards held their state, is truly magnificent. The wooden pulpit is richly carved, having the Saviour represented in the centre, and two of the evangelists on each hand.

Being Sexagesima week, we heard a solemn service in the antique Gregorian chant.

Across the river (traversed by a very

elegant suspension bridge) is the supplementary town of Villeneuve, which is said to abound in remnants of ecclesiastical antiquity, but almost entirely in ruin. This I did not visit. The hospital, however, contains the sepulchral monument of Innocent VI., of the 14th century, the prints of which represent it as of most exquisite work, almost a fillagree in stone. Likewise a painting popularly ascribed to the royal hands of king René, but this idea is not sanctioned by the more learned critics.

The ruined half of an ancient bridge still stretches above the river, with a small chapel upon one of the piers to the memory of its founder, a shepherd named Benezet, who obtained its erection in the 12th century, in consequence of a divine vision. The bridge was destroyed in the 17th century. It forms a picturesque object above the rapid Rhone, between the ancient cities, with the huge mountain, Mont-ventoux, extended like a blue curtain at its back.

AWARDS OF OFFICIAL REFEREES. DISTRICT SURVEYORS' FEES.

MR. ROBERT JOHNSTON, and Mr. John Davies, district surveyor, recently submitted the following requisition.

"Whereas a difference of opinion has arisen between the said Robert Johnston and John Davies on the following matters, viz.:

In pursuance of a notice from the said Robert Johnston, the said John Davies did inspect and report (under section 24 of the Metropolitan Buildings Act, 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 84) on a certain 'party fence wall,' dividing his 'stable, coach-house, and ground,' in the rear of No. 31, Gloucester-street, Commercial-road, in the hamlet of Mile End, in the county of Middlesex, from the ground or premises No. 30, Gloucester-street, Commercial-road, and has since surveyed the rebuilding of the said wall, in respect of which services the said John Davies makes the following demand, viz.:

For surveying the party fence wall, and reporting to the official referees	2 2 0
To serving notice on building owner	0 5 0
Ditto on adjoining owner	0 5 0
Ditto on building owner's agent ..	0 5 0
For surveying the rebuilding of party fence walls	0 10 0
For alteration fourth-rate second class (two stories)	0 10 0
	£3 17 0

To this the said Robert Johnston demurs, and contends—

First—That the said Act has not made any greater fees than 10s. 6d., payable to the surveyor for condemning party fence walls.

Secondly—If any part of the said wall, inasmuch as it parts a building from the adjoining owner's ground, is to be deemed to be a party-wall, that then the surveyor may not claim a greater sum than 2s. 2s., including the due service of the requisite notices to the parties concerned;

And, thirdly—That the said Act has not provided any fee, as payable to the surveyor for surveying the rebuilding of party fence walls.

Now I, the said John Davies, being of opinion that the wall is in part a party-wall, and that I am entitled to the whole amount claimed, and, moreover, that such claim is justified by the said Act, do hereby concur with the said Robert Johnston, in referring the matter to the said official referees for their determination and direction thereon.

The award was, "that no fee is provided in the Metropolitan Buildings Act, for inspecting and reporting to the official referees upon party fence walls, under the provisions of section 24, of the said Act, but the fee for any such service is to be such fee as the official referees, shall by writing under their hands, order and appoint with the consent of the Commissioners of Works and Buildings.

And as to the second point in the said requisition, that the wall in question is to be deemed to be a party fence wall, both as it respects the adjoining owner and the proceeding under the said section 24; and that in any case the fees appointed in schedule L, of the

said Act, for inspecting and reporting to the official referees upon party walls, include the service of the notices required by section 24 of the said Act, to be served by the district surveyor.

And as to the third point of the said requisition, That no fee is provided for the rebuilding of party fence walls; but inasmuch as the said wall is a party wall, as it respects a certain building of the fourth rate having not more than two stories, the rebuilding of such wall is to be deemed to be an alteration of such fourth-rate building, and the fee of ten shillings is, or will be due to the surveyor of the district for the supervision thereof, such fee being payable by the building owner.

And inasmuch as the said John Davies has inspected and reported to the official referees upon the party fence wall in question,—We do hereby order and appoint, subject to the consent of the Commissioners of Works and Buildings, that the fee of one pound and one shilling, be paid by the said Robert Johnston to the said John Davies in respect thereof."

The expenses of the award to be paid by the district surveyor.

THE PUBLIC BUILDING CLASS.

Mr. Child having commenced an erection near the new pier at East Greenwich, intended to be used as waiting rooms for passengers, the district surveyor called for its construction as a building belonging to the third or public building class. The referees awarded to the contrary; costs to be paid by the two parties in equal moieties, case being one of reasonable doubt.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of this association on Wednesday, the 17th inst., a great variety of specimens of the early British weapons or instruments, in flint and in stone, called *celts*, were exhibited from the collections of Messrs. Croker and C. Rosch Smith, accompanied by observations by these gentlemen. Also some flint arrow heads, one of which, mounted in silver, had been worn as an amulet, being suspended from the centre of a rosary instead of a crucifix. These are frequently found in Ireland, and are supposed by the Irish peasantry to be natural representations of our Saviour upon the cross, and are worn as amulets; they are called "Elfin darts," &c. Mr. Croker remarked, as a curious circumstance, that few, if any, were ever found in the south of Ireland, although they are so abundant in the north. Mr. Worsaae, an antiquary from Copenhagen, took part in the discussion, comparing them with those of his own country; he observed, the specimens in bronze were more valuable to them from the circumstance of their having no copper or tin in Denmark; these were frequently found in Cromlechs, along with ornaments of bone and amber. Great quantities of stone celts had been found on the coast, and by the side of rivers, while, comparatively, few were discovered in the interior.

Mr. Chaffers, jun., forwarded for exhibition seventy silver coins in good preservation, found a few days since in making an excavation for sewerage in Jewin-street, Cripplegate, a few yards from the Roman wall outside the ancient city.

Mr. Davis communicated drawings and descriptions of some stones, inscribed with early Italian characters of the fourteenth century, discovered at Windsor Castle, near the Norman gate, and which were taken from the walls of what was formerly called the "Devil's Tower," afterwards fitted up for the maids of honour. On one was the complaint of a prisoner of war, who had been (as he said) unjustly imprisoned—probably a captain of some Italian vessel, taken by the English in the wars of Edward the Third.

The Rev. T. T. Lewes sent an account, accompanied by a sketch, of a semi-circular tympanum of a door, from Fownhope Church, Hereford, which resembles the sculpture of Kilpeck Church, of the twelfth century. It represents the Virgin and Child; on one side the winged lion of St. Mark, and on the other the eagle for St. John.

The chairman informed the meeting, that the threatened destruction of the Roman station at Caistor Castle had, by the intercession of Captain Beaufort, one of the council, been averted.